United Nations A/52/1023

General Assembly

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 163
Election of judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Letter dated 27 August 1998 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit the text of resolution 1191 (1998), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 3919th meeting, held on 27 August 1998.

Resolution 1191 (1998) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993, 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 and 1166 (1998) of 13 May 1998,

"*Having decided* to consider the nominations for judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia received by the Secretary-General by 4 August 1998,

"*Forwards* the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with the article 13 (d) of the Statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)
Mr. David Hunt (Australia)
Mr. Per-Johan Lindholm (Finland)
Mr. Hugo Anibal Llanos Mansilla (Chile)
Mr. Patrick Robinson (Jamaica)
Mr. Jan Skupinski (Poland)
Mr. S. W. B. Vadugodapitiya (Sri Lanka)
Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodriguez (Ecuador)
Mr. Peter H. Wilkitzki (Germany)

(*Signed*) Danilo **Türk**
President of the Security Council

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UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/52/1024
S/1998/812
12 August 1998

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 26 August 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to my letter of 12 August 1998 (A/52/1016-S/1998/746), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region of Nicosia by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, which took place today, 26 August 1998.

Four Turkish military aircraft RF-4 and two military aircraft F-4 entered the northern Nicosia flight information region in violation of international air traffic regulations. The four RF-4 aircraft thereupon violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by overflying for a considerable period of time the areas of Kormakitis, Kyrenia, Karpasia and Famagusta. The aircraft then exited the airspace of the Republic and the Nicosia flight information region, heading towards Turkey.

As stated in my previous letters, such unauthorized intrusions into the Nicosia flight information region and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus are in violation of international air traffic rules and, at the same time, they are in contravention of the provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus which state that such overflights increase tension on the island and undermine efforts towards achieving a final settlement.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest against these new provocative acts by Turkey against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. They are in blatant disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) James DROUSHIOTIS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

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A/52/1025
S/1998/816
28 August 1998

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 36, 37, and 87
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 27 August 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i of the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed to bring the following to your immediate attention. Today, the illegal Israeli municipality of Jerusalem gave the final approval to build a new Jewish settlement in the Ras al-Amud neighbourhood of occupied East Jerusalem. The plan to build 132 housing units for Jewish settlers inside the original boundaries of the Old City of East Jerusalem was approved by Israel, the occupying Power, in December 1996 and, if implemented, the new settlement would be in the middle of the crowded Arab neighbourhood of Ras al-Amud, which is inhabited by 11,000 Palestinians. It would also be overlooking Al-Haram Al-Sharif and the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The Government of Israel is continuing its campaign to change the situation in Jerusalem and create a new demographic composition in the city. It is worth noting that this Israeli action is the latest in a series of measures and actions aimed at establishing a new colonial presence in the heart of Arab occupied East Jerusalem, as conveyed in a series of letters to the Secretary-General dated 13 December 1996 (A/51/731, S/1996/1044), 19 September 1997 (A/52/371, S/1997/727), 8 June 1998 (A/52/947, S/1998/481), and 9 June 1998 (A/52/948, S/1998/487).

The Security Council has adopted 16 resolutions regarding the city of Jerusalem, and has repeatedly declared that all measures and arrangements taken by Israel, the occupying Power, including the legislative and administrative ones, which aim at changing the legal status, demographic composition and

character of the city, are null and avoid and without any legal validity whatsoever. Furthermore, the Security Council has repeatedly reaffirmed the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all the territories occupied by Israel in 1967, including Jerusalem.

Obviously, the drive by Israel, the occupying Power, to judaize Jerusalem and to illegally change the status, demographic composition, and character of the Holy City is intensifying amid the inability of the Security Council to stop the Israeli violation of international law and relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

The Security Council, as the body responsible for maintaining international peace and security, has the responsibility to take immediate action in order to reverse the Israeli decision, bring an end to the Israeli violations and guarantee respect for the Council's resolutions and for international law.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36, 37 and 87, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mr. Marwan JILANI
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/52/1026
S/1998/819
31 August 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 20, 107 and 112
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF
HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF
ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES,
QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES,
RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Identical letters dated 28 August 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a statement issued on 28 August 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea concerning the release of Ethiopian soldiers who have been made captive as a result of the border conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 20, 107 and 112.

(Signed) Tesfa Alem SEYOUM
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Statement on the release of Ethiopian soldiers, issued on 28 August 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea

The Government of Eritrea has today, 28 August 1998 released 71 Ethiopian soldiers made captive in the border conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia. This constitutes the first batch. The International Committee of the Red Cross has been duly informed of this decision. Details about their repatriation are being discussed.

This unilateral humanitarian decision emanates from the stated policy of the Government of Eritrea to release unconditionally Ethiopian soldiers captured in the unfortunate conflict. It also reflects the sincere desire of the Government of Eritrea to see an early resolution to the border problem between Eritrea and Ethiopia through legal and peaceful means.

The Government of Eritrea further reaffirms that it does not see any rationale to this conflict. The border problem can only be resolved through technical demarcation and, if need be, by arbitration on the basis of established colonial treaties.

The Government of Eritrea avails itself of this occasion to renew its call to the international community to exert all necessary efforts to promote a rapid and peaceful resolution to the problem.